

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
One Year, \$3.00
Six Months, \$2.00
Three Months, \$1.50
One Month, \$1.00
No subscription taken for less than one month.

The Daily Democrat goes to the country through the early morning mails, and by railroad and express in all directions. It costs fifty cents per month or five dollars per year, sent to any address, by mail or otherwise.

The conduct of the Confederates toward Missouri shows that no regard for the principles they profess need be expected from them. Missouri is a Union State by the vote of her people, and the vote of her Convention, which, according to their cherished theory, is the voice of the sovereign power of the State. Not content with that, a Legislature, elected two years ago, passed a revolutionary, unconstitutional military law, and Claib. Jackson, late Governor of the State, issued a proclamation for troops to fight the United States, then ran, burned bridges, and left the State to anarchy. The Confederates have gathered troops from other States, invaded Missouri, destroyed her property and murdered her people. They are now in arms, threatening destruction and slaughter; puffed up in their original conceit by a little temporary success, they intend to overrun and subjugate the State. Thus do they show their contempt for State Rights, they talk about. They have shown, from first to last, their ill temper toward Kentucky. Aided by a faction in this State, they have, contrary to the well understood position of our people, raised troops in Kentucky, seized arms belonging to the State, and with no regard to law or their own engagements, seized the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Our State Guard, under the charge of our Governor, has furnished but a drill camp for the Confederate armies. Along our borders they have fixed military stations, to be recruited with the disaffected in this State, ready at the first notice to invade Kentucky. They are for subjugation, not only of minorities or majorities in their own States, but in other States. There is no principle they ever professed that they have not trampled under foot; no charge they ever made against the Government they have not been first guilty of themselves. They know no law but the old law of tyrants—necessity. They silence the press, crush out all freedom of speech, rob the express of correspondence, and imprison or hang, without regard to any law, human or divine. This reckless, Jacobinical faction, Kentuckians are invited, pressed to join, and threatened in wholesale and retail with coercion if their insolent pretensions are not complied with. We are to be ruled by King Cotton, with minorities who hold power by an impudent usurpation, supported by fraud, falsehood, and ill-informed apprehensions. The people are kept in ignorance by suppression of all papers, whilst, if their own people publish anything, how ever true, that doesn't suit the latitude, they are treated as traitors. All investments of capital, all debts contracted in good faith, are confiscated, and personal freedom suppressed.

Such is the conduct of a party pretending to fight for independence; such independence as France enjoyed under Jacobinical rule—the right to think as Davis and Beauregard think—the right to applaud what one's masters decree—the right to fall down and worship King Cotton, and submit tamely to his behests. We see, from their conduct toward Missouri, what regard they pay to State Rights; and their conduct everywhere shows how much regard is to be paid to personal rights or the rights of property. Kentucky prefers the institutions of her fathers; married they may be by ill conduct of officials just now; but we shall find force enough, if force be needed, to preserve them; but not in this Southern Confederacy. It must change its rulers and its practice before it is fit to be the abode of freemen.

The Confederate Congress has been deeply engaged in finance. They depend on cotton mainly. There are two plans of managing. The first allows the planter to state his contribution in bales, and when it is sold by his factor, the cash is to be handed over to the Government. The other scheme is, for the Government to become the purchaser of the whole crop with Confederate scrip. This scrip is to circulate as cash, and thus supply a currency which is much needed. This seems to have most supporters. It may be a relief to the people to have some sort of currency; but what will the Government do with the cotton? If it can't be got out to market, it will be unavailable to the Confederate States. It will tie up all the means the people have to raise means to pay taxes, and can't be turned into cash. This is not the only difficulty. The cotton crop can't be bought with gold. England and France can't spare so much of the precious metals. Hereafter, the factor got the cash from the banks on bills of exchange. These they sold to New York. The importing merchant bought the exchange, and used it in Europe to purchase manufactures which were imported and sold here. This convenient process can't go on now. Besides the difficulty of getting ship loads of cotton out of Southern ports, the lack of the commercial marine of the United States to transport the cotton will be a serious obstacle in the way, even if the blockade should be partially interrupted. All these embarrassments will be in the way. We might suggest, if these were times when Constitutions and principles stood in the way, that a Confederate Government had no power to become a cotton factor and general produce speculator. We don't see how, according to the Confederate Constitution, this could be done; but there will be no objection on that score. They can trample on their own Constitution at discretion; it's their business, not ours; but we trust we shall hear no more of that zeal for State Rights, so much harped upon. Even that is an idle hope, however; the more they trample on State Rights, and the more unconstitutional acts they pass, the louder they will talk about State Rights, and boast of their strict construction of their Constitution.

They are the most God forsaken hypocrites the world ever saw. They trample on all Constitutions and laws, and then fall into the same line. They claim a monopoly of the right to defy Constitutions, laws and rights of all sorts, and get indignant whenever they hear that any one else encroaches on their monopoly.

The Secessionists have raised no troops in Kentucky! Oh, no; no Confederate officers have been trotting about getting up companies for the Confederate States! The State Guard down at Paducah didn't drill at Kentucky's expense, and then depart for Tennessee! Tennessee did not, in the face of chartered rights, seize the rolling stock of the Nashville road! These troops have not boasted that they will drive Kentucky out of the Union, if it can't be done otherwise! How meek and quiet they have been, these Secessionists! No wonder they feel, in their innocence, deeply aggrieved that the Union men of Kentucky don't intend to be kicked and cuffed into terms by an innocent faction. They feel bad about it, they do. They had as well understand first as last that they had better let Kentucky alone. The Union men of Kentucky took the position of neutrality, and have maintained it, and will do it by arms, if need be. The violent opponents of this policy have meant what was meant, and under the pretense of acquiescence, understood and have labored to convert neutrality into rebellion against the Federal Government. They have had but little success in that, and now they are deeply afflicted that neutrality is disturbed. We understand their distress. Their game of Secession is clearly played out. They can be just as unhappy as they please. We give them leave to be very miserable. The game of precipitation has been tried in this State, and has failed. Indirect efforts have been tried and failed. Now the cry of fraud on the people—oh, the poor people, how they have been cheated! The Secessionists are only sorry they couldn't cheat the people. They, at least, have not succeeded, as their allies have succeeded elsewhere, and that is what they are now about; they couldn't cheat the people. They ought to see by this time that they are incompetent for the task of cheating the people, and give up the experiment.

Our people have lived for generations in the United States. They know what it is to have such a Government. They have also learned what King Cotton requires of his subjects, and have no fancy for it. When they change, they must have a better king than cotton, and such ministers as he employs.

JUDGE CATRON.—It is said that this gentleman—present one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—has received notice from the Disunionists of Tennessee to leave that State. He has done so, and with his family, is now in Louisville. This is one of the worst signs of the times, where all are bad. Judge Catron, perhaps, seventy years of age, and has passed a life-time in Tennessee. His patriotism has never before been questioned, his character as a judge is free from reproach, his respect for the law is delivered to the recent Grand Jury of St. Louis. But qualities of this kind do not seem to be appreciated in Tennessee, and the "just judge" has been banished from his home in his old age, and he is compelled to take up his residence among strangers. There is some retribution for all this.—*St. Louis Republican*, 13th inst.

We welcome all such to Kentucky soil. Judge Catron stands by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and Kentucky has resolved to do likewise, no matter how the storm rages. People are free here, not to commit treason or steal, but to behave themselves like freemen. We understand Judge Catron's family are not here. His wife was too ill to accompany him; but the Jacobins of Tennessee would not permit him to stay with her. What a comment this is on the pretense of fighting for freedom, for their homes and friends! How about Judge Catron's home and friends! Out upon such hypocrisy! The Devil himself would be ashamed of it.

FLIGHT OF UNION MEN FROM VIRGINIA. The Hagerstown Herald of a late date says: The Union men of the border counties in Virginia continue to seek refuge in Maryland from the frightful tyranny which the rebels are practicing in that State. Within the last week upwards of fifty have crossed the river from Berkeley and Morgan counties, leaving behind them their families and homes, to avoid being pressed into the service. One of the number brought with him the following notice, which he took from a blacksmith shop in Morgan county: NOTICE.

All the militia belonging to the Eighty-ninth regiment Virginia Militia are ordered to meet at Oakland on Monday next, as early as they can, in order to march to headquarters, Winchester, forthwith—and I would make a friendly request of those men that failed to go before for them to turn out now like true hearted Virginians, and what they have time will be looked over, but if they do not regard this call they will work their own ruin. They can never be citizens of Virginia, and their property will be confiscated. The General will send a troop of horse to Morgan as soon as we leave, and all those men that fail to do their duty will be hunted up, and what the consequence will be I am unable to say.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Colonel 89th regiment Virginia Militia. July 24, 1861.

Breckinridge tried to be sorry for the sufferings of the patriots of Maryland, and the wrongs they suffered from Lincoln. He took a Secession dinner, given him by the Davis men of Baltimore, and then tried to talk about the wrongs they felt. What a pity for the poor fellows, indeed! The Union men of Tennessee and other Confederate States know what wrongs are. Can't our Senator shed a few tears for them, or are all his distresses confined to the wrongs inflicted on his brother Secessionists? Judge Catron is an example here we could learn; and there are others here we could learn.

Mr. Magoffin's Secretary of State, the editor of the Lexington Statesman, is greatly exasperated about the violation of Kentucky neutrality. Raising troops is now the sin. The Secessionists didn't do it! Ah, no; they didn't do it! This is cool, decidedly cool. The Devil is said to be the father of lies; but he must do that title before Secession. He was the first Secessionist, and may outrank any of the modern ones; but he can beat them only in the end.

Breckinridge & Co. are greatly distressed at the usurpations of power by Lincoln. A little change would be a relief; so let him expound to us where his President, Jeff. Davis & Co., get the power to silence the press, banish innocent men from their homes, imprison and hang men at discretion, and commit daily all other sins, political and moral, known to law, human or divine.

The friends of Dr. J. S. Smedley are urging him as Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives. We don't know any one more entitled to the honor than he, if he would accept it. He is one of the soundest and best Union men in Kentucky, and has done as much in his country for the cause as any man in the State.

The Confederate State Congress has passed an alien law that surpasses the alien law of John Adams in atrocious despotism. There was a time when old Virginia would have risen in arms against such a law; but she is subjugated.

General Bickley has impoverished himself to help the Southern Confederacy; he says so, and has been treated badly. General Bickley is getting indignant.

A rumor was abroad Monday at Newport that Lieut. Col. Tyler, the renegade rebel, now under arrest at the Newport Barracks, was about to be brought before Judge Boyd on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Boyd is a sympathizer with Secession, and it would no doubt afford him infinite pleasure to be the honorable instrument of furnishing aid and comfort to the extent of his ability, legal and otherwise, to one of that ilk; in trouble, but how far that ability can be exercised in the premises remains to be seen.

Miss Walker, the young lady so singularly injured by a bullet a few days ago at Covington, is now considered out of danger. It has been ascertained that the shot which struck her was fired from the Louisville mail-boat while passing her house at the time, and that several shots were fired, until the Captain put an end to the sport, for such it was, although it so nearly proved fatal in the case of Miss Walker.

According to the report of the rebel Secretary of War, sent to the Congress at Richmond, they have 194 regiments in the field, and 32 battalions. This is to be increased to 300 regiments.

THE NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says of this regiment:

"It is said that General Heintzelman's report of the conduct of his division in the battle of Bull's Run, says that the Elsworth Zouaves broke on the enemy's first fire from an Alabama regiment, and never formed again throughout the day."

That accords with private accounts of the conduct of those Fire Zouaves.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR TWO FIRE CAVALRY COMPANIES.—Mr. James L. Foley, son of Col. Bush W. Foley, of Covington, and a cavalry company, the former of which is intended as a body guard for Col. Fremont, and the other to join Young's Kentucky Regiment, now in Washington.

A REBEL CHEROKEE.—The New York Observer has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana who says:

"I am one of five ministers, of three different denominations, in a single company, armed for the defense of our rights and liberties, three of whom are under fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you in candor, and in the fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged us to desert, will stand with us on the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin."

The Observer hopes the person may pay the \$25 he owes them before his blood-thirsty scheme is carried out.

A correspondent of the New York Times speaks of Major-General (Bishop) Polk in the following terms:

"He is a tall, raw boned man, of fifty-eight or sixty years of age, with a pleasant, but unattractive face, and a decidedly military bearing; a man of position, but not a man of talents or high information. He was a close friend with Jeff. Davis at West Point Military Academy, graduating there about 1826. He must have entered upon the study of the ministry immediately after, for we find his name in the catalogue in the list of graduates of 1830. He has been an Episcopal minister and bishop for thirty years, and, perhaps, he may now be a soldier by instinct."

A Dearly-Bought Victory.

From late Southern papers we make up the following list of field and regimental officers killed at the battle of Bull's Run, from which it will be understood why Jeff Davis pronounced it a "dearly-bought victory."

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS KILLED.
Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.
Col. D. McKee, North Carolina.
Col. Charles F. Fisher, North Carolina.
Brig. Gen. E. Smith, Regular Army.
Gen. Francis A. Burtow, Georgia.
Col. Lamar, Georgia.
Col. Nelson, Second Virginia Regiment.
Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Col. Francis J. Thomas, of Baltimore.
Lieut. Col. Benj. J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS WOUNDED.
Capt. P. T. Moore, First Virginia Volunteers.
Maj. Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.
Col. Gardiner.
Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.
Col. L. J. Garrett, Seventh Virginia Regiment.
Col. Jones, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Col. C. H. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff.
Maj. Scott, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Maj. Stevens, Aid to Gen. Smith.
Major Wheat was previously reported dead, but there are now prospects of his recovery entertained.
The Federalists lost no field or staff officers. The following is a complete list of the regimental officers killed and wounded:

* NATIONAL OFFICERS KILLED.
Col. Cameron, Seventy-ninth New York.
Col. John S. Bloom, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut. Col. Edward B. Fowler, Fourteenth New York.
NOTIONAL OFFICERS WOUNDED.
Major Sullivan Ballou, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut. Col. J. A. Creiger, Fire Zouaves.
Lieut. Col. Robert S. McK. Elliott, 7th New York Militia.
Col. Farham, Fire Zouaves.
Col. Heintzelman, Seventeenth United States Infantry.
Col. Hunter, U. S. A.
Col. W. G. B. Tompkins, Second New York.
Col. A. W. Wood, Fourteenth New York.
Col. Corcoran, Princeton, slightly hurt.

NEW VIRGINIA.—We are glad to find, by the following extract from the Washington Intelligence, that the new and loyal State government of Virginia, organized at Wheeling, is completely successful:

"The success of our new State government has beyond all measuring the support of the warmest friends. Every day more and more demonstrates the wisdom that governed the councils of its reorganization. The news comes in constantly that people by communities and by counties, wherever our victorious arms have spread, are gladly rallying to its support and defense. Company after company, both for State and United States service, are being mustered in, and ere the summer is gone, what not of thousands of the true and patriotic sons of Western Virginia in the field under the glorious flag of our country."

"More than this, the pecuniary success of the new government is gratifying beyond all calculation. The revenues of the various counties are, one after the other, depositing their taxes to its credit, and its supplies have been and are now much in advance of its wants. The Federal Government has upwards of \$41,000, due the State, by the distribution of 1841, as our share from the sales of public lands. This all comes to us in gold and silver funds, and will be worth to the new Government some \$44,000 of \$900 in current funds."

"Besides this, we learned yesterday that Messrs. Lamb and Paxton and Capt. Crothers, our Committee here now East, have obtained an order from the Government for special assignment of the best rifles in the service—together with equipments, clothing, tents, etc., for ten regiments of troops—and that a portion of the arms and equipments are now en route to us. They will all arrive shortly."

IRISH DROBBERY.—AN EXTREMELY COMBOLICAN HIBERNIAN.—A son of the Emerald Isle, but not himself green, was taken up, for he was at the time dark, near a road, in a word, Pat was taking a quiet nap in the shade, and was roused from his slumber by a scouting party. He wore no special uniform, but a common, blue coat, more like a spy than an alligator, and on this was arrested.

"Who are you?" "What is your name?" "Where are you from?" were the first questions put to him by the armed party.

Pat scratched his eyes, scratched his head, and answered:

"Be me faith, gentlemen, there is ugly questions to answer, anyhow; an' before I answer any o' them, I'd be after axin' ye, ye jays, the same thing."

"Well," said the leader, "we are of Scott's army, and belong to Washington."

"All right," said Pat, "I know'd ye was gentlemen, for I am that same. Long life to General Scott."

"What," replied the scout, "now, you're a rebel, you are our prisoner," and seized him by the shoulder.

"How is that," inquired Pat, "are we not friends?"

"No," was the answer, "we belong to General Scott's army, and belong to Washington."

"Then ye told me a lie, me boys, and thinking it might be so, I told you another. And now tell me the truth, as I'll tell the truth to ye."

"Well, we belong to the State of South Carolina, and belong to the army of the Confederate States."

"So do I," promptly responded Pat, "and to all the other States of the country, too, ye jays, I'm thinkin', I have the whole ye. Do ye think I would come all the way from Ireland to belong to one State, when I had a right to belong to the whole of 'em?"

This logic was rather a stumper; but they took him up, as before said, and carried him off for further examination.

WEST POINT OFFICERS.—The New York Herald learns that he is scarcely a single officer at the Military Academy at West Point who has not expressed the wish to be employed in active service during the war with the rebels. Their professions have been, however, either refused or neglected. Sibley Waite and others, compelled to give their parole in Texas not to serve against the rebel States, should, it is believed, be stationed at West Point.

A CITIZEN OF LOUISVILLE ARRESTED AS A SPY.—Intelligence was received in this city yesterday to the effect that Charles Vacaro, a son of Mr. Geo. Vacaro, of Louisville, had been arrested at Memphis as a Federal spy. He had thrown off his coat while in a barber shop, when a spectator discovered he wore a Union flag in the lapel of the garment.

He was at once taken into custody by the police, and is now in jail in Memphis.—*Louisville Journal*, 14th.

WOOL.—The wool clip of Ohio this year is unusually large; probably it will amount to not less than eleven or twelve millions of pounds. In many parts of the State, especially in the fine wool counties of Licking, Harrison and Columbiana it remains unsold—the growers not being willing to sell at present prices.

KANKAKEE, IND., August 12.—There was a destructive fire here yesterday morning, burning Holiday & Rad's warehouse, churches, hardware store, Ripley's dwelling house, Butler's dwelling house, and three or four small tenements. Loss from \$15,000 to \$20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

ENGLISH GEOGRAPHY.—The London Saturday Review, in an unusually learned article, tells the American world war, announces that the Government "intends to operate with two large armies on either side of the Alleghenies; and on the eastern line of operations the Federal troops have already obtained some advantage over the seceders in Missouri."

THE GIRL AND THE SNAKE.—A few days since Miss Ella F. March, daughter of Thos. D. March, aged some fourteen or fifteen years, residing on the road between Abingdon and Knoxville, while out picking berries, discovered a huge rattlesnake lying directly across her path, and having no weapon with which to dispatch the monster, she, with remarkable courage, stepped back and gave a spring, slinging on him with her feet, actually stamping him to death, without receiving any injury from the venomous reptile. She carried him home as a trophy of her victory. It proved to be a very large snake, having ten rattles.—*Knoxville (Tn.) Republican*.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—"Well, that's always the way with telegraph folks," exclaims one of our telegraph men, "they send one message to day, and the next day they contradict the next. Why, there's our neighbor, Sally Shute, who got a story as how her husband had been killed in one of the battles, and the day after it was all upset, and she was told that he was still alive. She was so much surprised that she went to the old mill where he was supposed to be, and the old miller said, 'I was so sure'."

Further Particulars

Battle of Springfield!

OF THE

ROLLA, MO., August 13.—The following

addition to the account of the battle of Springfield is furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield Sunday morning and came through to this place on horseback.

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,000 strong, the Home Guards remaining at Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outskirts of the enemy and soon afterwards the engagement became general.

The attack was made in two columns, under Lyon and Scurgen. Gen. Sigel leading a division of about a thousand men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp.

The battle raged from sunrise till one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels, in overwhelming numbers, charged Captain Totter's battery three several times, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments, having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us!" He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not much," and in a few moments expired without a struggle.

General Sigel, who had a severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages.

About one o'clock in the day, the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, and retreating. They set fire to their train of baggage wagons.

Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, and the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side: Captain Grant, of the First Missouri, killed; Gen. Sweeney, wounded in the leg; Col. Mitchell, of the Kansas Volunteers, seriously wounded; Major Sheppard, of 61st St., slightly wounded; Captain Miller, of the First Missouri, seriously wounded; Capt. Carrigan, wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battlefield to Springfield; Captain Burke, slightly wounded; Colonel Detler, wounded in the leg, falling passing through; Captain McFarland, of the First Kansas, wounded, supposed mortally, his skull being fractured.

The following Lieutenants belonging to the First Kansas were killed: C. April, of Company K; L. S. Jones, of Capt. Walker's company; Lieut. Deane, of the 1st Missouri; Capt. McCook's company; Second Lieut. R. A. Barker, shot in the left hand.

The First Kansas, First Missouri, and First Iowa regiments suffered the most. General Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that McCulloch was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Mencher, and others of our army, went back with ambulances to the battlefield from Springfield to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy's camp, and were considerably terrified.

General Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield. Major Sturgis took command of the battle field after the death of Lyon, and Gen. Sigel took command after the battle.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about 100 horses. One of the enemy's regiments carried two flags, the Confederate and the stars and stripes.

General Sigel marched back to Springfield in good order.

After perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy, Gen. Sigel, on Sunday night, camped thirty-one miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing.

The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of a musket from a distance at the rear of our army. Gen. Sigel was confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon was the first to be shot, the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery was admirably served. Their infantry was also very brave.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with large numbers of the citizens of Springfield, are in Sigel's camp. It was thought that Sigel would fall back no further than the camp of Gen. Sigel, and reinforcements would meet him.

St. Louis, August 14.—The following proclamation has just been issued: HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPT., St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis. Major J. M. McKinstry, U. S. A., is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Signed, J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

Major McKinstry has arrested John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Public Commissioners, and appointed Basil Duke in his stead.

The laws of the city and State will be executed without delay.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with a force of 12,000 or 15,000 rebels, is marching on Pilot Knob. The Federal force at that point is about 5,000, with 8 pieces of cannon.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The following are among the returned prisoners: J. H. Stewart, First Minnesota Regiment; J. M. Lewis, Second Wisconsin Regiment. The Assistant-Surgeon of the First Minnesota refused to accept the parole, and remains a prisoner in Richmond.

Special to the New York Tribune.—A general order was given by Provost Marshal Porter authority to grant passes over the bridge, and within the lines, which are to be given only to those having official business with the troops, except by the special order of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief.

Information is received that Gen. Fremont was going to give General Sigel all the aid in his power, on the order of the War Department here. Forces from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are now undoubtedly in Missouri, to reinforce Gen. Sigel.

was the story that Johnston was coming with 17,000 men.

Gen. Anderson, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has, nevertheless, demanded at once to take the field. When warned that he might break down, he answered that the Union men of Kentucky were willing on him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and if he failed he would fall in a most glorious cause.

It is reported to night that the steam tug Yankee was sunk by a shot from the rebel steamer Page at the mouth of Aquia Creek.

Isaac Platt, of New York, editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, was appointed Commercial Agent on the Amor river.

Mr. Partridge, who is appointed to Shanghai, was Secretary of the State of Maryland.

From a source in which I place implicit reliance I learn that the rebel forces at Manassas, Fairfax Court-house, Centerville and Vienna are within a fraction of 60,000 men, and that the forces engaged in the battle of Bull Run yet remain in that vicinity.

Special to the New York Herald.—Among our wounded at Centerville are Captain J. M. Casey, First Michigan, wounded on the leg, very severely, since died; H. Fagan, First Michigan, wounded in the thigh; First Minnesota—Sergeant C. W. Harris, Corporal W. L. Pierson, Jacob Musberger, A. Hancock, Edward Rowley, J. S. Haskell, (died July 28), James Gannon, J. M. Lee, David Scoley, H. C. Wright, P. G. Ellis, F. Clark, Charles Comes, Newton Brown, Geo. Claiffer, Albion Hudson, Austin Todd, (died August 11); Second Wisconsin—Jefferson Warden, W. A. Owens, L. P. Jackson, J. P. Christie, J. Corderon, Latheridge, Wilcox, Warren Lacey, Fred. H. Waine, O. Wilcox, Daniel Crane, Lieutenant S. P. Jenkins, William Booth, E. R. Reed, James Taylor, William Weibel, (died July 30), David Jones, A. B. Clark, Corporal Charles H. Graves, Christian Kessler, John Ross, B. C. Irvin, H. Stillman, O. G. Evanson, A. B. Gaskill, Sergeant Antonio Coblack, (died August 7).

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—River fallen 11 inches. There is now 11 feet in the channel.

Members Elected to the Legislature.

We annex a list of the Senators and Representatives whose elections have been ascertained. It will be seen that the Union party have elected nearly the whole of the members of each House thus far reported:

SENATORS.
Fayette and Scott—James F. Robinson, Union.
Madison and Clarke Counties—J. H. G. Bush, Union.

Woodford, Franklin, and Anderson—J. Kemp Goodloe, Union.
Jessamine, Boyle and Mercer—Charles T. Worthington, Union.

Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall, Union.
Kenton County—John F. Flak, Union.
Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker, Union.

Shelby, Henry and Oldham. Walter C. Whitaker, Union.
City of Louisville—A. B. Semple (Union) for the full term; James Speed, Ex. (Union) to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Rousseau.

Marion and Washington—Ben. Spalding, Union.
Bullitt, Nelson, Co.—R. H. Field, Union.
Davies, McLean, and Henderson—Wm. Anthony, Union.

Powell, Estill, Owsley and Jackson—Walter Chiles, Union.
Garrard, Lincoln and Casey Counties—Sam. Lusk, Union.

Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—A. P. Grover (Southern Rights).
Warren and Logan—George Wright, Union.

Ohio, Muhlenburg and Butler—Henry D. McHenry, Union.
Laurel, Rockcastle, Knox, and Whitley—Milton J. Cook, Union.

Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmondson—John B. Bruner, Union.
Larue, Nelson, and Spencer—W

